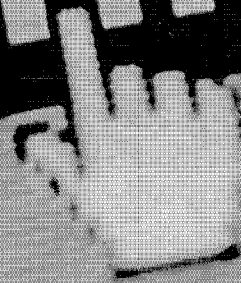


## **EXHIBIT 12**

OXFORD

# Dictionary of the

# Internet



Includes **FREE** CD-ROM and WEB SITE LINKS

D A R R E L I N C E



# A Dictionary of the **Internet**

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Preface

Dictionary

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E



**GATEWAY PROTOCOL** A protocol that carries out some periodic task for a user. Tasks include finding email or SPAMMING programs, WEB PAGE statistics, updates for a user when a change, EMAIL and maliciously sending a message to any NEWSGROUP that it is in. See also CANCEL BOT, NEWS BOT, and IT BOT. Bots are similar to leeds there is no hard and fast rule determining whether a bot or an agent. The definition of the word is unclear. Definitions place it as a form of the word 'robot' or abbreviation for 'Box o' bots'.

**Bot** Being a program for a MODERATED newsgroup can be a very time-consuming task. In order to help with this task, BOTS have been created which filter out irrelevant newsgroups. The use of such devices is not moderation. Someone who employs a bot on the Internet: for example, a moderator who uses a bot to update news on certain newsgroups.

**Bot** It happens when CHAT in a CHAT ROOM and start to establish some dominance; results in the normal room deserting. In an EMAIL cannot be sent if an error message is sent to which usually includes the subject of the message; the user is said to have bounced. A list of reasons for

bounces occurring, including hardware faults and the recipient's email account having been deleted. **bounce message** The message that is transmitted to the sender of an EMAIL when it cannot be delivered to its recipient: for example, when the recipient's email address has been deleted. The message contains some indication of why delivery did not occur and data on the route that the message took. See also BOUNCE and KILLER DROPPINGS.

**bow** A typographical term used to describe the curved line that encloses or partially encloses a space in letter. The letter 'a', for example, contains a bowl. [LINKS](#)

**bozo filter** A FILTER used in connection with an EMAIL PROGRAM or a NEWSREADER which filters mail or POSTINGS from users whose contributions or mailings you would prefer not to read. Such a filter either deletes the emails or places them in a special FOLDER. Such a collection of users is known as a BOZO LIST or BLIST.

**bozo list** A list of users whose contributions to a NEWSGROUP or whose EMAILS you do not want to read. A FILTER uses such a list to delete postings and emails or places them in a special directory.

**bozotic** Adjective used to describe stupid or ludicrous behaviour such as CROSS-POSTING to a large number of NEWSGROUPS. It is derived from Bozo the clown, a famous circus performer. See also BOZO FILTER and BOZO LIST.

**bps** Abbreviation for BITS PER SECOND.

**BRB** Abbreviation for Be Right Back used in CHAT ROOMS. Used when a participant wishes to take a short break.

**breath of life packet** A PACKET which is sent to any of the computers in an ETHERNET which have CRASHED. The purpose of the packet is to resuscitate and restart the malfunctioning computers.

**BRI** See BASIC RATE INTERFACE.

**brick and mortar company** A term used in ECOMMERCE documents to describe a conventional company which does not use network technology for dealing with customers, preferring to meet them face to face in a shop or in an office. See also CLICKS AND MORTAR.

**bridge** A hardware device which allows data to flow between two networks, usually LOCAL AREA NETWORKS. It examines the destination address of data that flows through it and forwards it to the network that it bridges if the address matches. If it does not, then the data is sent to other networks which contain bridges so that they can check whether the data is intended for them. [LINKS](#)

**bridge page** Another name for a GATEWAY PAGE.

**British Computer Society** The premier British professional organization for computing personnel.

**broadband** A term derived from the telephone world where it refers to any signal higher than 4 kHz. However, in the computing world the term is usually used to describe any cable network which employs analogue transmission.

**Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network** A technology for WIDE AREA NETWORKS which provide a sufficient bandwidth for those applications which have, in the past, swamped conventional networks:



known as the CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH. [LINKS](#)

### **International Trading in Arms**

**Regulations** The US regulations that prevented highly secure cryptographic technology from being exported from the United States. It categorized cryptography software as an armament. Conditions have relaxed on export since the early part of 2000 with only a handful of countries being prevented from receiving cryptography technology. See EXPORT GRADE SECURITY and DOMESTIC GRADE SECURITY.

**internaut** An expert user of the Internet.

**internesia** The state an Internet user is in when he or she cannot remember the location of a piece of information on the net.

**Internet** The Internet is a network which consists of a number of other networks connected together using the TCP-IP set of PROTOCOLS. A major part of the Internet is the WORLD WIDE WEB: a collection of documents interlinked by means of HYPERLINKS. The most popular technologies used in the Internet are EMAIL, the FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL, and the World Wide Web. See also INTERNET HISTORY, INTERNET STATISTICS, INTERNET STANDARD, INTERNET LAYERED ARCHITECTURE, INTERNET SOCIETY, INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER, and INTERNET LAYER.

### **Internet access provider**

Synonymous with INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER. Gradually the term is being used less and less in this context and is being used to describe companies who sell high-speed Internet access as a wholesaler to

both Internet service providers and other organizations such as companies. Often abbreviated to IAP.

**Internet Activities Board** The previous name of the INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD, a body which is charged with maintaining the openness of the Internet.

**Internet advertising** The process whereby a product or service is made visible to users of the Internet, usually via BANNER ADVERTS placed on WEB PAGES. Such adverts are often negotiated by an INTERNET ADVERTISING BUREAU or may form part of an ADVERT AUCTION. The Web site on which the adverts are placed is normally paid a fixed amount when a visitor either clicks on the banner advert to take them to the advertiser's site, or when a purchase is made after the banner advert has been clicked; the amount paid for the former is usually very small. The monitoring of the use of banner adverts and the payment process is often carried out by an intermediary company known as a PURCHASE INTERMEDIARY or a CLICK INTERMEDIARY. There are other forms of advertising on the Internet: for example, the use of SPAM or NEWSGROUPS devoted to commercial announcements. However, the bulk of the advertising associated with the Internet is that associated with banner adverts. [LINKS](#)

**Internet advertising bureau** A company that negotiates the placing of BANNER ADVERTS on WEB PAGES. In functional terms they differ little from their print and other media equivalents although, in technical terms, where negotiations involve many thousands more adverts which

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Novell. It is often abbreviated to IPX.

#### **Internet PCA Registration**

**Authority** An organization operated by the INTERNET SOCIETY which administers the granting of certificates to various bodies known as a POLICY CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY. These authorities, in turn, issue security certificates to individual organizations which are known as a CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY. Hence the Internet PCA Registration Authority lies at the top of the pyramid which is concerned with the granting of SECURITY CERTIFICATES.

**Internet piracy** The theft and reuse of entities found on the Internet. These include VIDEO CLIPS, GRAPHIC IMAGES, and text. It is also the term that is used to describe the wholesale theft of WEB SITES where an illicit organization copies an existing site and places a new HOME PAGE for the site as part of a criminal enterprise. In general the unauthorized use of Internet media is as much a crime as the unauthorized use of any other media. See INTERNET COPYRIGHT.

**Internet pornography** The storage and sale of pornographic still and moving images on the Internet, usually on the WORLD WIDE WEB. Internet pornography was the first ECOMMERCE application that was a financial success. Even as early as the 1980s, when the Internet was only populated by a relatively small number of academics, government staff, pornographers, and their customers, there were a number of thriving FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL sites which sold pornographic images. Internet pornography

businesses have always been in the forefront in terms of employing new technology such as VIDEO STREAMING and new businesses models; indeed many commentators have ascribed the success of advanced technologies to the demands placed on them by pornographers.

**Internet Protocol** A protocol which forms part of TCP-IP. Its function is to carry out the transport of data packets collected together by the TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL (TCP) to a destination computer. It also carries out this function for data collected together by the UNRELIABLE DATAGRAM PROTOCOL. It is usually abbreviated to IP.

**Internet Protocol Address** Often known as the IP address. This is a unique 32-bit address which identifies a computer and the SUBNETWORK in which it resides. Most users see this address as a series of four integers separated by full stops, a notation known as DOTTED QUAD NOTATION. The address is used by the TCP-IP protocols to correctly send a collection of DATAGRAMS to a destination computer identified by its Internet Protocol address. There are four formats for this address according to the size of the SUBNETWORK involved and whether MULTICASTING is used. See also INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 6. [LINK](#)

**Internet Protocol datagram header** Data that is placed in a DATAGRAM which provides important information used by the protocols that make up TCP-IP: for example, the header contains the sending address of the computer that initiated the datagram and the destination computer which is due to

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in which it is contained. The  
advantage to doing this is that  
relatively linked pages are much  
more immune to changes in the  
structure of a WEB SITE and require  
less change when, for example, a  
folder is moved.

**relay rape** The process of illegally  
using a MAIL SERVER to send SPAM.

**relevance feedback** A feature of  
some SEARCH ENGINES such as  
SEARCHKING which allows the user to  
communicate to the search engine  
that a particular document was  
relevant. This information is then  
used to search for further  
documents. It was originally used in  
the WIDE AREA INFORMATION SERVERS.

**relevancy algorithm** An

ALGORITHM used by a SEARCH ENGINE  
to decide whether a particular WEB  
PAGE is relevant to a SEARCH QUERY  
that has been typed in by the user.  
Such algorithms are highly secret:  
revealing their details would mean  
that developers who submit their  
Web pages to a search algorithm  
would tailor their pages to be  
prominently displayed when a query  
is made. [LINKS](#)

**religious war** An argument, which  
usually takes place in a NEWSGROUP,  
in which the participants take  
violent, uncompromising positions.  
A typical religious war is that  
between the proponents of  
Microsoft's Windows operating  
system and non-Windows systems  
such as LINUX.

**remote access** Access to a network  
by a user who is not directly  
connected to the network. This form  
of access is usually implemented via  
some form of DIAL-UP ACCESS.

**remote access concentrator** A  
system usually used by an INTERNET

SERVICE PROVIDER to provide REMOTE  
ACCESS to their SERVERS. See also  
DIAL-UP ACCESS.

**remote access server** A SERVER

which acts as a FRONT END to a  
network. It provides an access point  
to users of the network who use  
DIAL-UP ACCESS and effectively acts  
as a very powerful switch.

**remote execution service** A

service found on TCP-IP networks  
which allows users to execute  
programs on another computer  
without incurring the overheads  
associated with facilities such as  
TELNET. It is often abbreviated to  
REX.

**Remote Method Invocation** A

DISTRIBUTED OBJECT technology  
associated with the JAVA  
programming language. It enables  
an object written in Java to  
communicate with another Java  
object on another computer. The  
objects that communicate must be  
programmed in Java; this is in  
contrast to CORBA, another  
distributed object technology, where  
the objects can be developed in a  
variety of programming languages.  
Remote Method Invocation  
technology does not use an  
INTERFACE DEFINITION LANGUAGE. The  
term is often abbreviated to RMI.

[LINKS](#)

**remote network monitor** A device,  
possibly a special-purpose piece of  
hardware or a computer, which  
collects information about network  
traffic.

**remote procedure call** A

technology that enables a  
programmer to write program code  
which, when executed on one  
computer, results in the execution of  
other code on another computer to